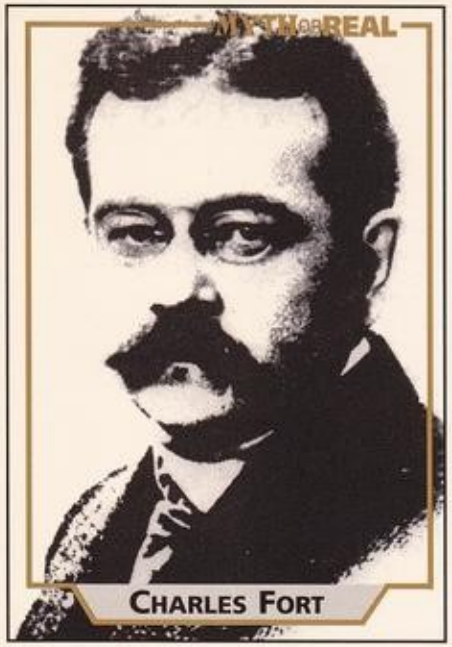

1 TM

CHARLES FORT

Who: Charles Hoy Fort
Where: Lived most of adult life in New York City
When: Born, August 9, 1874; died, May 3, 1932

The "father" of phenomena investigations, Charles Fort spent half his life collecting hundreds of pieces of data on unexplained physical wonders. In 1919, he compiled what he called the "damned," those strange events excluded by Science, in *The Book of the Damned*. Journalist Ben Hecht soon coined the word, "Fortean," and to this day, thousands of people call themselves Forteans. They write for and read *Fate*, *Fortean Times*, *Wonders, Strange*, *INFO*, *Pursuit*, and other nonfiction magazines, as well as watch the new Fortean fiction tv series, *The X-Files* and collect *Myth or Real*™ cards.

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2 TM

MOMO

What: Momo, The Missouri Monster
Where: Near the village of Louisiana, Missouri
When: July 1971, and July 1972

The Momo terror began calmly with the sighting of an awful smelling, apelike creature by two picnickers during July 1971, north of Louisiana, Missouri. It ate a peanut butter sandwich, then disappeared into the woods. The following year, Momo became a media event after Edgar Harrison's three children saw a nearly seven foot tall, black, hairy creature, covered with drops of blood, carrying a dead dog under its arm. This July 11th, 1972, experience was followed by three weeks of curious encounters with unknown anthropoids, sightings of bizarre ufos, and findings of strange three-toed footprints.

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3 TM

THE DOVER DEMON

What: The Dover Demon
Where: Dover, Massachusetts
When: April 21-22, 1977

It was the week of school vacation when a series of independent, extraordinary sightings of one of history's most bizarre creatures hit the well-to-do rural community of Dover, Massachusetts. First there was Bill Bartlett's encounter with the beast portrayed on this card, a four foot tall, orange, sandpaper-skinned thing with glowing orange eyes. Bartlett with two other 17 year-olds sped by in his Volkswagen as the Dover Demon crept over a stone wall on Farm Street. Two other separate sightings occurred after Bartlett's 10:30 P.M. meeting.

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4 TM

TASMANIAN TIGER

What: Tasmanian Tiger, Thylacine
Where: Tasmania, SW Australia, New Guinea
When: 1936 to Present

Despite the fact that the Tasmanian tiger, the thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) was officially declared extinct in 1936, one thousand sightings have been reported since then. For decades, hunters have been beating the bush in Tasmania for these striped, doglike carnivorous marsupials. During the 1980s, southwestern Australia seemed to be the location where the thylacine would be rediscovered. But now, recent reports from Irian Jaya, the western half of New Guinea, indicate that the thylacine may be there. During the 1990s, famed thylacine hunter Ned Terry and his cousin Robin Terry, have traveled to Irian Jaya and gathered reports of new encounters with thylacines.

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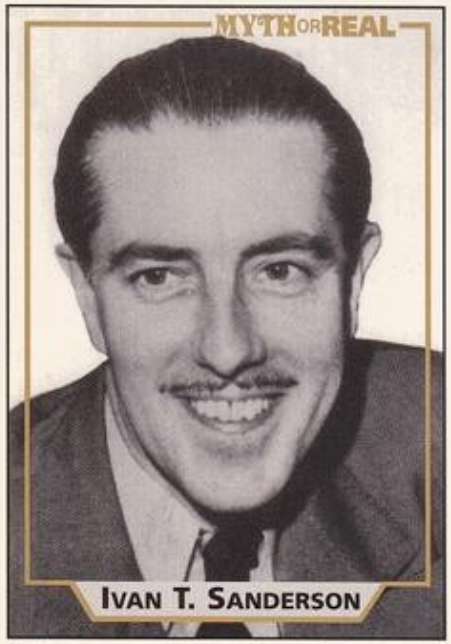

5

IVAN T. SANDERSON

TM

Who: Ivan Terence Sanderson
Born: January 30, 1911
Edinburgh, Scotland

When a teenager, Ivan T. Sanderson lead expeditions to some of the world's remotest jungles, gathering interesting tales on as yet undiscovered animals. In the 1950s, Sanderson gained fame as a television talkshow "animal man" and author of magazine articles on lake monsters, Bigfoot and other cryptozoological wonders. His 1961 book, *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life*, has become the definitive book on the subject. Sanderson established in 1965, the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained. Ivan Sanderson died on February 19, 1973, having succeeded in producing leagues of followers who continue his cryptozoological and Fortean pursuits today.

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7

BLUE PHANTOM

TM

What: Blue Phantom
Where: Route 66, central Illinois
When: May-June, 1952

For four weeks, a mysterious blue or black sedan raced up and down Rt. 66, shooting at other cars. The Blue Phantom was chased by witnesses and police, up to speeds of 90 MPH, but was never caught. Then it disappeared on June 24th, 1952. Strange shootings and bullet-ridden "mystery miles" from Washington State to the United Kingdom were part of 1950s Fortean phenomena, long before the current violent era of more mundane "drive-by shootings."

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6

LAWNDALE THUNDERBIRD

TM

What: Thunderbirds
Where: Lawndale, Illinois
When: July 25, 1977, and the days following

On July 25, 1977, five minutes before sunset at 8:10 P.M., Marlon Lowe, 10, was playing in his yard with two friends. Then, out of the southern sky, two condor-like birds with 8 to 10 foot wingspans swooped down and one grabbed hold of Marlon's shirt, carrying him some 35 feet. As Mark A. Hall notes in *Thunderbirds!*, the one investigator on the scene within three days was Jerry Coleman, then, of Decatur, Illinois. This drawing by Jerry Coleman recreates the events told him by the Lowe family when he interviewed them in 1977 and again in 1979.

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8

BIGFOOT

TM

What: Bigfoot
Where: Pacific Northwest, USA and Canada
When: Ancient to Present; named in 1958

A construction crew's operation is disrupted, a local newspaperman examines a plaster cast of a giant footprint left at the work site, and then in 1958, the term Bigfoot is coined to describe the huge, hair-covered hominoids haunting the dense forests of the Pacific Northwest. The drawing on this card is based on the 1967 Patterson film of one of the creatures taken at Willow Creek, California. The name Bigfoot has now been taken over by skis, snow shovels, pizza and more. Bigfoot is generally known as Sasquatch in Canada.

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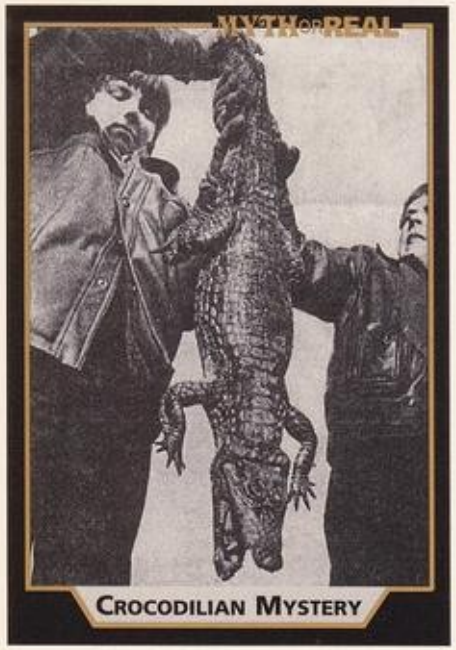

9

CROCODILIAN MYSTERY

TM

What: Crazy Crocs & Erratic Gators
Where: Anywhere Outside Their Normal Range
When: At least 1800s to Present

For some odd reason, alligators do turn up in the strangest places, from cotton gins to express trains. For example, on October 24, 1969, a six-footer was seen with 12 one-foot long babies that were captured at Decatur, Illinois' hot water ditch. Alligators have been found in the sewers of New York City, but mostly during the 1930s, not the 1960s, as modern folklore would have you believe. This card's gator was found near Stilwell, Kansas, in March of 1979.

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11

BRIDGEWATER TRIANGLE

TM

What: Bridgewater Triangle
Where: 200 Square Mile Area in Massachusetts
When: 1500s to Present

From the mystical beginnings of Dighton Rock's use as a message center for ancient Vikings, Egyptians, Portuguese and Phoenicians, the Bridgewater Triangle has been a focal point of phenomena. Ufos, big birds, black dogs, phantom panthers, giant snakes, spook lights and hairy bipeds have all been reported from this "window area". The Hockomock Swamp is located here; "Hockomock" is an Algonquin word for "devil, evil spirits." (See also #43.)

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10

MAD GASSER OF MATTOON

TM

What: Mad Gasser of Mattoon
Where: The little town of Mattoon, Illinois
When: August & September 1944

It was a tall, weird-looking entity that sprayed "sickening sweet" gas at people in their bedrooms, paralyzing them for 90 minutes or so. The "fiendish prowler" was never caught but many folks said it was real. *Myth or Real*™ staff have interviewed people involved, including one eyewitness who actually chased the Mad Gasser down an alley. (See #75.)

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12

LOVELAND FROGMAN

TM

What: Loveland Frogman
Where: Near Little Miami River, Loveland, Ohio
When: March 1972

Several people, including two police officers, saw a four-foot-tall, frog-faced, two-legged thing with leathery skin on the roadways around Loveland. It usually was seen in the early twilight, and all witnesses were credible. Almost two decades earlier, a set of bizarre "Creatures of the Black Lagoon" were encountered near here. (See #56 & #61.)

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13 TM

PIASA

What: Piasa, "Giant Bird that Devours Man."
Where: Near Alton, Illinois
When: 1600s-1700s

The French explorer Marquette was the first in 1673, to describe this beast from his contacts with the Native Americans along the Mississippi River. Immortalized in a rock bluff painting near Alton, the monster was shown with huge wings, horns and scales. American Indians have much folklore related to these giant creatures - the thunderbirds. (See #6 & #76.)

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15 TM

NEPHITES

What: The Wandering Nephites
Where: New York State to Utah
When: 1700s & 1800s

Especially during the last century, Mormon pioneers in Utah and other American locations reported encounters with the Wandering Nephites. Usually described as one or three elderly men in long beards and robe-like clothing, the Nephites would ask for food from ranchers and homesteaders. When a person would share their small lot, some type of good fortune would mysteriously come their way. Whatever the real story behind the Three Nephites, it leaves us with many questions.

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14 TM

MONITOR LIZARD

What: Out-of-place Monitor Lizards
Where: East Coast of Florida
When: Three Weeks in the Summer of 1981

Three different Nile monitor lizards were discovered on a golf course, under an automobile hood and in a garage. Was "teleportation" - a word coined by Charles Fort meaning the transporting from one place to another by some paranormal mode - at work? Or where they escaped, illegal pets? Here Alligator Coordinator Lindsey Hord gets a grip on the situation.

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16 TM

OGOPOGO

What: Ogopogos, *Naitakas*
Where: Lake Okanagan, British Columbia
When: Ancient to Present

These famous Canadian lake monsters were first encountered by Indians and then by the earliest white settlers of the 1860s. Ogopogos are described as loglike, about 40 feet long, with dark green, black or brown skin, and sometimes with serrations on their backs and/or manes on their heads. Cryptozoologists Gary Mangiacopra and Roy Mackal relate Ogopogo to the ancient extinct elongated whales, the zeuglodons. Kelowna's Annual Regatta celebrates Ogopogo.

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17 TM

WEREWOLF

What: Werewolves
Where: Pennsylvania
When: 1970s

This drawing is from some unusual mid-1970s reports that began as Pennsylvanian Bigfoot sightings, but quickly developed into classic accounts of werewolves - with pointed ears, large canine teeth and semi-four-legged locomotion. Denizens of paracryptozoology, they have been reported as often from states like Pennsylvania as from Transylvania. Werewolves are also frequently reported from America's Southwest.

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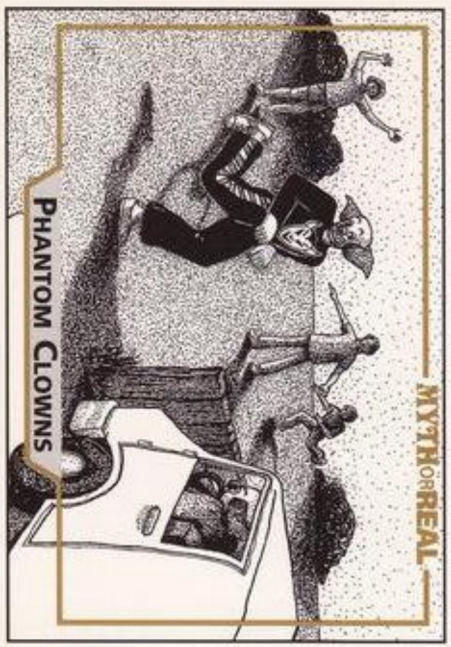

19 TM

PHANTOM CLOWNS

What: Phantom Clowns
Where: Various cities, USA
When: May 1981

Beginning on May 6, 1981, a bizarre series of near abductions of children by clowns in vans was first reported in Boston and its suburbs. Though never acknowledged in the mass media, the widespread nature of the phantom clown wave was picked up through the Fortean network. Accounts came in from Providence, RI; Kansas City, MO; Kansas City, KS; Omaha, NB; and Pittsburgh, PA. Although called "Killer Clowns" in the two Kansas Cities, actually, the clowns never snatched any children and none were ever caught.

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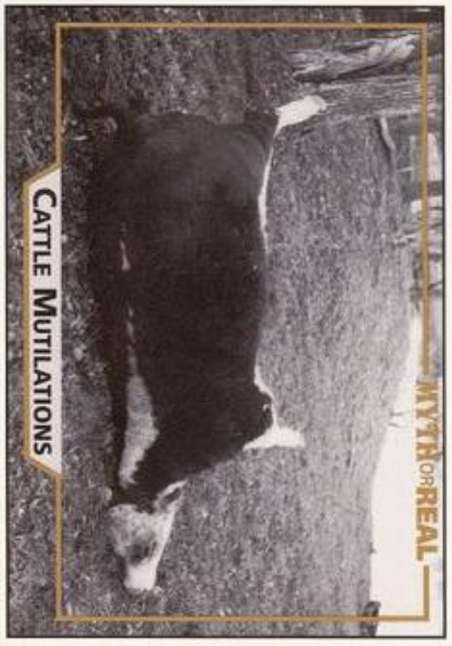

18 TM

CATTLE MUTILATIONS

What: Cattle Mutilations, "Mutes"
Where: Throughout North America
When: Since the 1970s

Early in 1973, mystery helicopters were sighted rustling cattle in Illinois and Missouri. Late that year, strange deaths of cows with blood drained and surgically removed body parts were reported to Minnesota and Kansas sheriffs. By the middle of the decade, hundreds of cattle mutilations were blamed on ufos, satanists, bikers, and government agencies, but during the 1980s, coyotes and mass hysteria were being promoted as the basis of the mutes, a modern legend.

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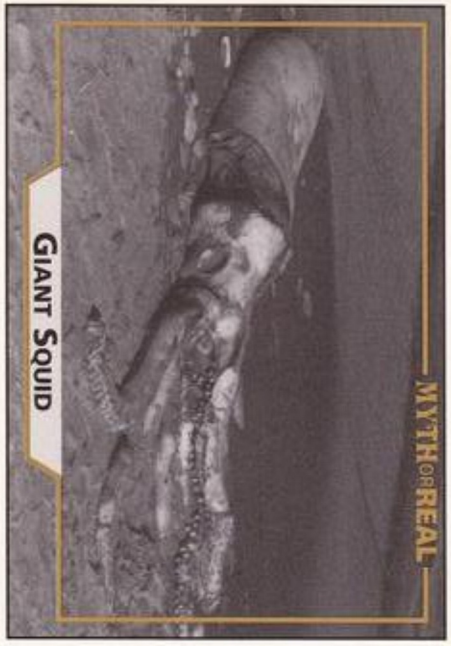

20 TM

GIANT SQUID

What: Giant Squid *(Architeuthis)*
Where: Plum Island, Massachusetts
When: February 1980

This thinned-out quarter-ton beached squid was a moderate-sized 16-footer. The late Dr. Frederick A. Aldrich presented evidence that since the giant squid (#58) was first discovered, there have been beachings every third decade, with the next peak coming in the 1990s. Gary Mangiacopra discovered a similar but fainter cycle for sea serpent sightings.

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21 TM

MYSTERY KANGAROO

What: Mystery Kangaroo
Where: Wisconsin
When: April 24, 1978

In the midst of a series of kangaroo sightings, this Polaroid picture of one of these mystery animals was snapped. Errant kangaroos, showing up far from their native Australia, have been encountered in America since, at least, 1899. The 1970s flap began when two police officers boxed with a kangaroo in a Chicago alley. Circus or zoo escapees do not appear to be an explanation in these cases.

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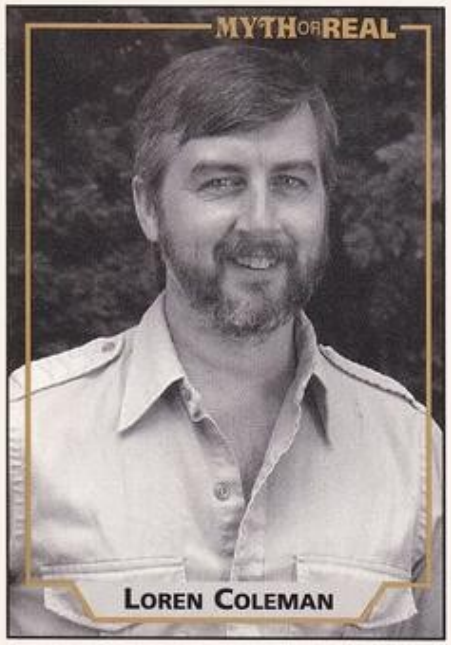

23 TM

LOREN COLEMAN

Who: Loren Coleman
Born: July 12, 1947, Norfolk, Virginia

Since March of 1960, when Loren Coleman became intrigued by the mystery of yetis, this native of Illinois has travelled throughout the USA, Canada and Mexico investigating cryptozoological and Fortean cases. *Strange Magazine* carries his regular column, "The Cryptozoo News"". His first two books with Jerome Clark during the 1970s, were followed in the 1980s, by *Mysterious America, Curious Encounters,* and *Tom Slick and the Search for the Yeti.* Coleman is the author of human service-related books such as *Suicide Clusters* and the producer of documentaries. He is the father of three Aquarian boys and is a Research Associate at the Muskie Institute, University of Southern Maine in Portland.

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22 TM

PTERODACTYLS OF THE YUCATAN

What: Pterodactyls
Where: Yucatan, Mexico
When: 1980s

The Tajin ruins of Vera Cruz, Mexico, appear to show a Mayan relief of some form of pteradon, flying reptiles said to be extinct for 130 million years. Pterodactyls were rumored to have been filmed over the jungles of the Yucatan, homeland of the Maya, a few years ago, but were these more tourists' tales than travelers' truth? Heuvelmans (#77) feels more comfortable with pteradons in Africa than in the New World.

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24 TM

KELLY CREATURE

What: Kelly Creatures
Where: Kelly (near Hopkinsville), Kentucky
When: August 21-22, 1955

This classic report began on the evening of August 21, 1955, when Billy Ray Taylor saw a ufo fly into a gully behind the rural house he shared with ten other folks. Then an hour later Taylor and Lucky Sutton saw a luminous silvery little man with a huge head, glowing eyes and pointed ears approach their home. Getting their guns, they fired on the creature. It rolled over. Later, other little men appeared at the windows, were shot at, and one grabbed at a farmhouse resident who was trying to fight off the strange attackers. This was one of the few cases investigated by the U.S. Air Force's Project Blue Book to be declared officially "unexplained." Police, reporters, and ufologists found no indication of any deception on the part of the Taylors or the Suttons.

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25 TM

PEG-LEG BIGFOOT

What: Unusual Hairy Bipeds
Where: United States and Canada
When: 1950s to Present

A little known fact in Bigfoot research is that bizarre beasts are seen from time to time. This hairy creature was sighted along a Georgia highway in the 1970s. Sasquatch-like ogres wearing tattered shorts or plaid shirts have been seen. What is one to make of such accounts? Often they are merely ignored as too strange for investigation. But what if they are real?

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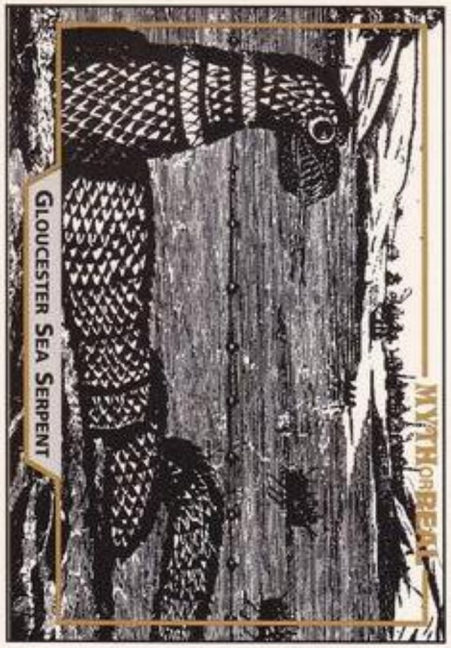

27 TM

GLOUCESTER SEA SERPENT

What: Gloucester Sea Serpent
Where: In the Harbor, Gloucester, Massachusetts
When: 1817 to 1819

From Boston to Cape Ann, a series of reports of a very large (50 to 90 feet long) sea serpent took place throughout the beginning of the 19th century. Some of the most dramatic encounters involved multiple witnesses sightings, almost daily, near Gloucester. These events were difficult to ignore, as still reflected in the maps of the area (#42).

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26 TM

ICEMAN

What: Minnesota Iceman *(Homo neanderthalensis pongoides)*
Where: Housed near Winona, MN
When: 1968 & 1969

Working with Terry Cullen and Mark A. Hall, Ivan T. Sanderson and Bernard Heuvelmans examined a specimen of unknown hairy biped in the possession of Frank Hansen of Minnesota. When they tried to have the FBI secure the Minnesota Iceman, or "Bozo" as Sanderson liked to call it, it appears to have been switched with a model made in Hollywood. Heuvelmans relates the Iceman to a relict Neanderthal.

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28 TM

YETI

What: Yetis
Where: Himalayas, Nepal-Tibet-Sikkim
When: Ancient to Present

The so-called "abominable snowman" is really neither "abominable," nor a creature of the snows. These beasts appear to usually live in quiet retreat in the hot and steamy mountain valleys of the Himalayas, using the snowy passes as a way to move from one spot to another, leaving behind huge mysterious footprints. More properly discussed using the general term *yeti* (from the Sherpa term *- yeh-teh*, loosely meaning "That-there thing"), the abominable snowmen are, to dispel another frequent misunderstanding about them, not white. And not a single creature. They are, indeed, yetis, huge creatures, half men, half beasts, covered with thick coats of dark fur with arms, like those of anthropoid apes, that reach down to their knees. Their faces look rather more human.

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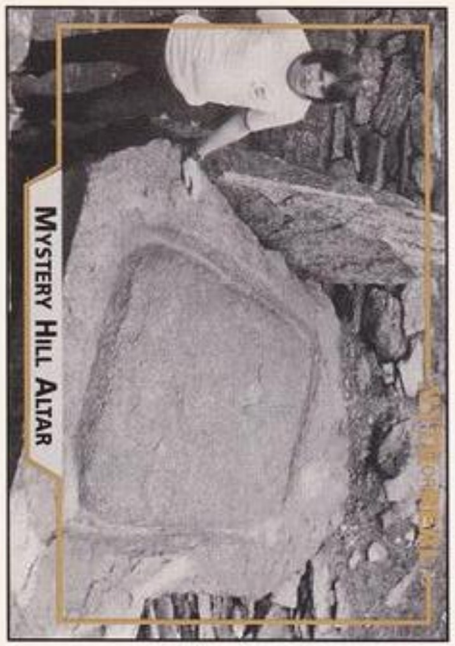

29 TM

MYSTERY HILL ALTAR

What: Mystery Hill
Where: North Salem, New Hampshire
When: 4000 Years Before Present

Mystery Hill is, according to Dr. Clyde Keller, the most important megalithic religious center yet discovered in America. Complete with solstice stones (#76), the location also has oracle chambers and this so-called "sacrificial table." New understandings in archaeoastronomy have lead many researchers to better insights into the mix between the worship of a sun-god and the solar alignments of standing stones at sites such as Mystery Hill.

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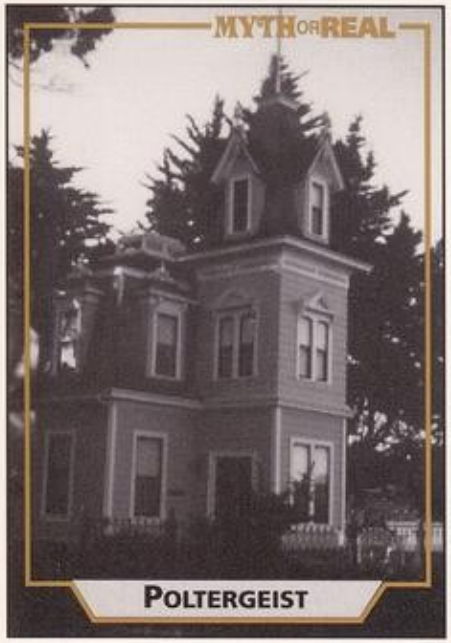

31 TM

POLTERGEIST

What: Poltergeists, "Noisy Ghosts"
Where: Strawberry Point, near San Francisco
When: 1970s

Haunted houses, such as this California example, are generally spooked not by ghosty visitors but by physical manifestations called poltergeists. These take the form of uncommon sounds, unexplainable fires, moving furniture, disappearing household items, cold air drafts and other bizarre tangible displays. A close reading of the history of fire insurance reveals that it developed out of a series of fire poltergeist incidents in 1800s' America.

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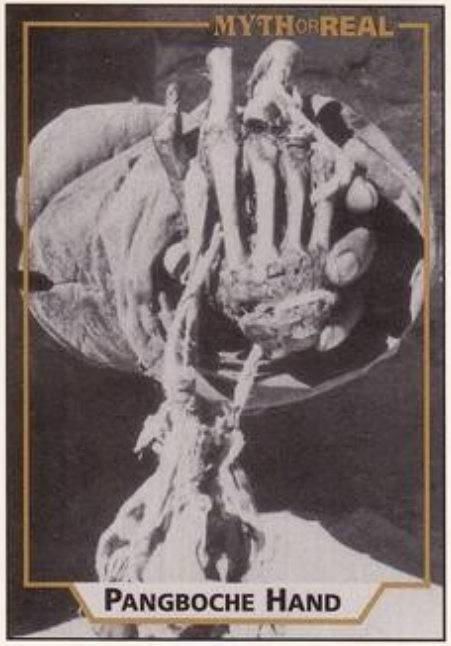

30 TM

PANGBOCHE HAND

What: Pangboche yeti hand
Where: Pangboche, Nepal
When: 300 years old?

The Pangboche hand is a unique piece of evidence for the yeti. First discovered by the Slick-Johnson expeditions in 1958, parts of the Pangboche hand were slipped out of Nepal by Slick expedition member Peter Byrne, with help from actor Jimmy Stewart who was traveling from India to England. In 1991 and 1992, the television program *Unsolved Mysteries* became involved in analyzing segments of the Pangboche hand's skin that Dr. Agogino had kept for thirty years. The yeti skin was evaluated and analyzed by the University of California at Los Angeles' biomedical laboratories. They found the skin was close to "human" but, it was "not human," - a result not inconsistent with what one might expect of an almost hominid yet unknown primate species!

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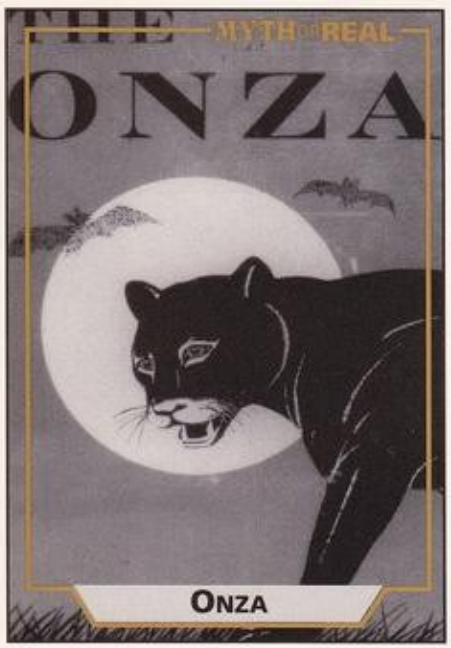

32 TM

ONZA

What: Onza
Where: Mountains of northern Mexico
When: 1600s to Present

Robert Marshall's hard-to-find but definitive *The Onza* is about an elusive cat. The legendary felines were first documented 300 years ago when they attacked Jesuit priests working among Mexican natives. In 1986, an adult female onza with long thin legs and dark markings was killed and officially acknowledged by zoologists. As Dr. Karl Shuker in *The Lost Ark* has noted: "This distinctive feline is a corporeal reality, as opposed to a nonexistent feline fable."

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33 TM

GIANT AMAZON SNAKE

What: Giant Anaconda
Where: Rio Negro, Brazil
When: 1907

Before Major Percy Fawcett's ill-fated disappearance, he encountered a few unknown species during his expeditions in the Amazon basin. Here he meets up with a giant snake, one of several that have been reported from the Americas. Heuvelmans (#77) reports these giant anacondas (*Sucuriju gigante*) are up to 60 feet long and may be a distinct species from the common *Eunectes murinus*.

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35 TM

MONSTERS IN THE MOVIES

What: Cinema's Cryptozoological Monsters
Where: Theaters, Video Stores and Mail Order
When: Since Movies Began

A wealth of science fiction films have been produced based on actual cryptozoological monsters, expeditions and accounts. The movie shown is the 1957 film, *The Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas*, whose character "Tom Friend" and his trek are very loosely modeled after Tom Slick (#45) and his expeditions (#52). Such films' impact may be great. Mark Chorvinsky has written: "The 1972 Bigfoot film *The Legend of Boggy Creek* encouraged some of its viewers to study hairy hominids."

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34 TM

BIGFOOTERS

What: Bigfoot Hunters
Where: Throughout North America
When: 1958 to Present

Whether using cameras or guns, investigators of Bigfoot (#8 & #72) sometimes spend years along roadways and in wilderness areas searching for evidence. Often the Bigfooters find footprints and make casts, as shown here. In the middle is Robert Titmus, a taxidermist who tracked some of the first Bigfoot in 1958. Bruce Berryman (left) and Syl McCoy (right) are also shown in this 1963 photograph from the McClarin files given to Loren Coleman.

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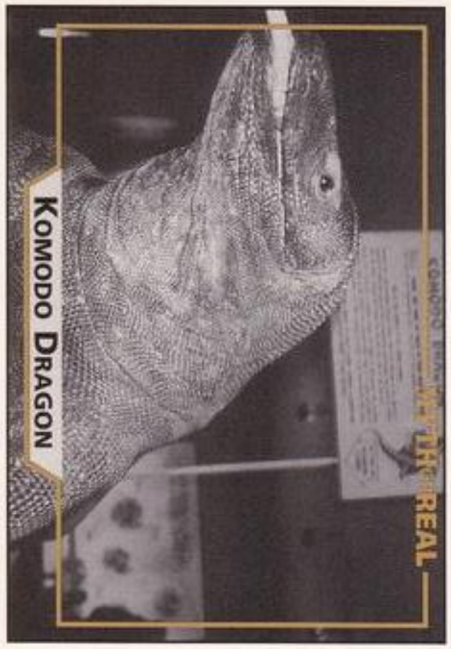

36 TM

KOMODO DRAGON

What: Komodo Dragon *(Varanus komodoensis)*
Where: Komodo, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia
When: Rediscovered, 1912

Another success story for cryptozoology, this twelve foot long, 350 pound monitor lizard was unknown to Science until 1912. The Western discovery of the beast was made by an airman who landed on Komodo and brought back incredible stories of dragons eating pigs, goats and even attacking horses. No one believed him until Major P. A. Ouwens, a botanical garden director from Java, offered skins and photographs as proof. Soon live Komodo dragons were caught by William Harkness who was to die shortly after in China attempting to capture in nearby Tibet, the first giant panda. We now know that the native peoples had been attacked, killed and eaten by Komodo dragons for centuries and the early stories about these huge lizards were understatements.

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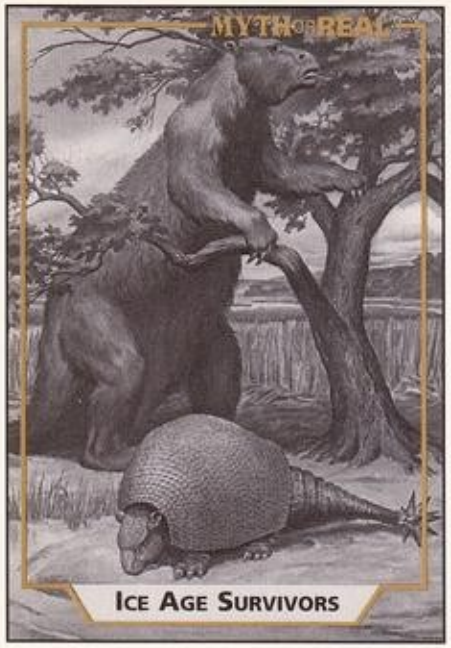

37 TM

ICE AGE SURVIVORS

What: Giant ground sloth & giant armadillo
Where: South America
When: 1600s to Present

Since the early 1980s, Dr. David C. Oren of the Goeldi Museum in Brazil has studied native reports of the *mapinguari*, a red-hair-covered, human-sized creature. Bernard Heuvelmans and Ivan T. Sanderson relate the existence of these animals to hairy hominoids. However, Dr. Oren's groundbreaking theory is that *mapinguari* are Ice Age giant ground sloths and bases this on his collection of first-hand accounts from forest-dwelling people of western Amazonia. Oren is leading a May 1994 expedition to Amazonia to gather further evidence of these ground sloths. Accounts of giant armadillos have also been reported but seem to be misidentifications of the extant large armadillos from South America.

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38 TM

PENNSYLVANIA'S HAIRY HUMANOIDS

What: Hairy Bipeds, Manimals, Other Names
Where: Pennsylvania
When: Since the 1970s

Whether Bigfoot-like or werewolf-like, Pennsylvania's crop of hairy biped encounters have included creatures that leave behind both three-toed and ape-like tracks. Ufos have been thrown into the mix, as well, encompassing one report of a Sasquatch-like being carrying a glowing globe in its hand as it walked away from a flying saucer. Researchers remain skeptical but open-minded.

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39 TM

VEGETABLE MAN

What: Vegetable Man and Other *Saucerian* Myths
Where: Usually in West Virginia or elsewhere in the South
When: 1953-1972

This card acknowledges the legacy of Gary Barker (1925-1984), a West Virginian ufologist and publisher of *The Saucerian* and *Saucerian Bulletin*. Barker wrote of incidents as if they were fact when some were science fiction or folklore. Examples include his partially fictionalized Mothman-Men in Black book *The Silver Bridge* and this card's supposed encounter with a blood-sucking treelike being from a flying saucer. Some of Barker's cases were more myth than reality.

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MYTH OR REAL

1. CHARLES FORT
2. MOMO
3. DOVER DEMON
4. TASMANIAN TIGER
5. IVAN T. SANDERSON
6. LAWNDALE THUNDERBIRD
7. BLUE PHANTOM
8. BIGFOOT
9. CROCODILIAN MYSTERY
10. MAD GASSER OF MATTOON
11. BRIDGEWATER TRIANGLE
12. LOVELAND FROGMAN
13. PIASA
14. MONITOR LIZARD
15. NEPHITES
16. OGOPOGO
17. WEREWOLF
18. CATTLE MUTILATIONS
19. PHANTOM CLOWNS
20. GIANT SQUID
21. MYSTERY KANGAROO
22. PTERODACTYLS OF THE YUCATAN
23. LOREN COLEMAN
24. KELLY CREATURE
25. PEG-LEG BIGFOOT
26. ICEMAN
27. GLOUCESTER SEA SERPENT
28. YETI
29. MYSTERY HILL ALTAR
30. PANGBOCHE HAND
31. POLTERGEIST
32. ONZA
33. GIANT AMAZON SNAKE
34. BIGFOOTERS
35. MONSTERS IN THE MOVIES
36. KOMODO DRAGON
37. ICE AGE SURVIVORS
38. PENNSYLVANIA'S HAIRY HUMANOIDS
39. VEGETABLE MAN
40. INDEX

INDEX

40 TM

INDEX

41. SPRINGHEEL JACK
42. MONSTERS ON MAPS
43. PLACES WITH DEVIL NAMES
44. FLATWOODS MONSTER
45. TOM SLICK
46. MOUNDS
47. LOCH NESS MONSTER
48. SEA DEMON
49. CREATURES AND THEIR CASTS
50. OKAPI
51. MOTHMAN
52. SLICK EXPEDITION
53. QUEENSLAND TIGER
54. SALISBURY SHAPES
55. SIR EDMUND HILLARY
56. BRIDGE TROLLS
57. JEROME CLARK
58. KRAKEN
59. DOVER DEMON
60. COELACANTH
61. THETIS LAKE CREATURE
62. MARK CHORVINSKY
63. IN PURSUIT OF ADVENTURES
64. ORANG PENDEK
65. SPOTTED LION
66. DEVIL'S TOWER
67. YETI NEST
68. LAKE WORTH MONSTER
69. YETI SCALP
70. NAPES
71. BELL WITCH CAVE
72. SASQUATCH MASK
73. MYTHS TO REALITIES
74. THE PHANTOM PANTHER
75. MAD GASSER OF MATTOON
76. MARK A. HALL
77. BERNARD HEUVELMANS
78. LIVING FOSSILS
79. CHAMP
80. A BEGINNING...

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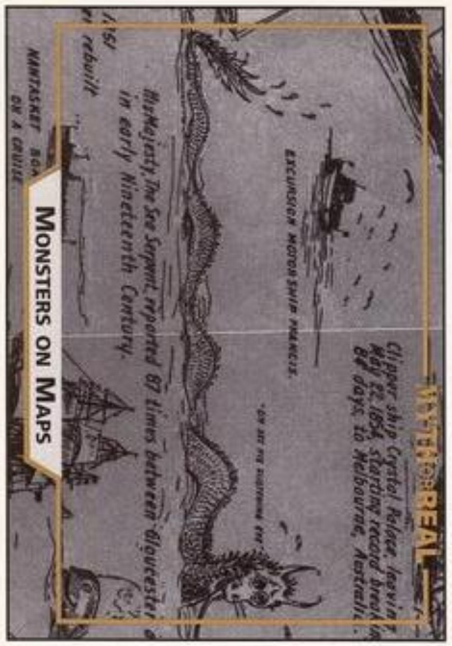

42 TM

MONSTERS ON MAPS

What: Cartographic Cryptozoological Clues
Where: Old and New Maps
When: Ancient to Modern

Creases and all, old maps should be studied closely for evidence of little discussed, local cryptozoological specimens. Early sailors, fresh from strange sea encounters, would suggest to mapmakers the monsters and other beasts to be sketched onto the maps. Here, the Gloucester Sea Serpent (#27) is seen on an old chart discovered gathering dust in the back of an antique store.

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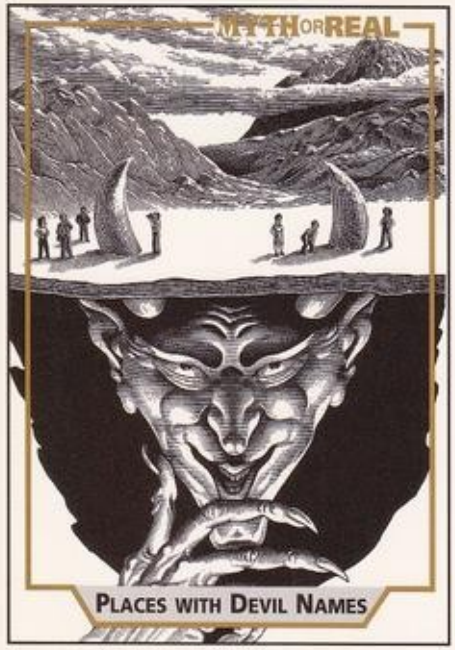

43 TM

PLACES WITH DEVIL NAMES

What: Bedeviled Locales and Their Names
Where: Worldwide
When: Historical Times

Weird past events are remembered in the geographical names of the present. Ask yourself if that nearby devil-named location (such as Devil's Lake) has a history of sinister happenings. Place-names are a clue to the Fortean events of yesteryear and usually indicate some high strangeness thereabouts. Mt. Diablo (Spanish for "devil"), California, for example, is the site of black panther reports, mystery light sightings and curious feathered alien encounters.

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41 TM

SPRINGHEEL JACK

What: Springheel Jack, Spring Heeled Jack, Springald
Where: England
When: 1837-1839, 1843, 1845, 1872, 1877, 1904

The cloaked entity with a metallic looking helmet was tall, thin and powerful; the leaping being seemed to have springs on his heels. His attacks, mostly against women, were via a bizarre blue flame which came from a lamp on his chest, in some reports, and out of his mouth, in others. One woman's drowning was allegedly caused by Jack. Springheel Jack was never caught.

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44 TM

FLATWOODS MONSTER

What: Flatwoods Monster
Where: Flatwoods, West Virginia
When: September 12, 1952

After sighting a giant red sphere landing behind a hill, Kathleen May, her two sons and five other local youth approached a distant bright glow. As they got closer, they met this huge foul-smelling creature, floating above the ground. One newsman found the witnesses could hardly speak; there was no question it was a real encounter.

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45 TM

TOM SLICK

Who: Thomas Baker Slick
Where: Lived in San Antonio, Texas
When: 1916-1962

In 1957, the forgotten Texas oil millionaire and early cryptozoologist Tom Slick went to inquire into the reports of the yeti in Nepal. Slick was able to discover fifteen actual eyewitnesses who had encountered a yeti and, through the use of twenty photographs of animals scientists had told him might be confused with yetis, devised a way to have the local people identify what they saw. Slick also investigated *orang pendek*, lake monsters, giant salamanders and Bigfoot before dying in a mysterious 1962 air explosion.

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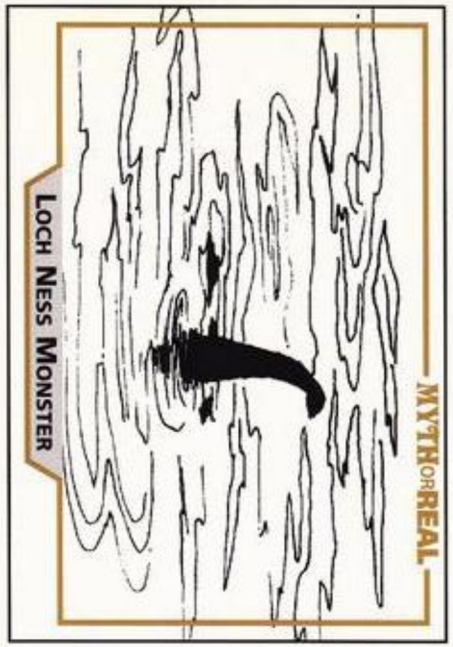

47 TM

LOCH NESS MONSTER

What: Loch Ness Monsters, Nessies
Where: Loch Ness, Scotland
When: Mostly 1933 To Present

Tales of Scottish water horses, the kelpies, give some indication that these creatures have been around for a very long time. One Nessie may have been seen by St. Columba in 565 AD, but most sightings have occurred since a road was built around the loch in the 1930s. Whether an unknown giant long-necked seal or a prehistoric plesiosaur, finding an actual Nessie would make headlines worldwide. Yes, the Surgeon's photograph is a hoax, and now researchers are reexamining data in light of this new development.

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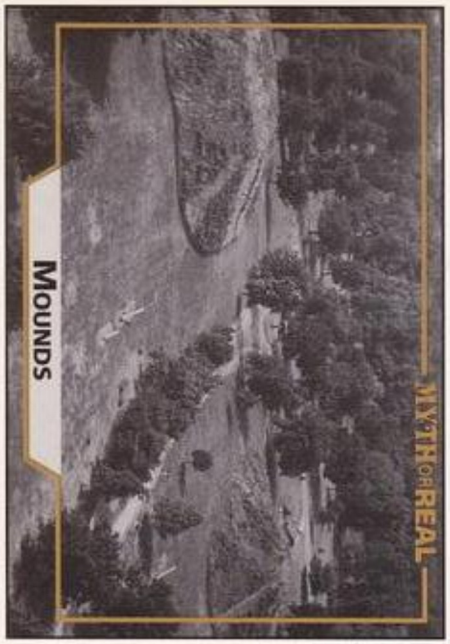

46 TM

MOUNDS

What: Mounds
Where: Eastern USA
When: Pre-Columbian Era

Among Fortean archaeological investigators, mysterious mounds hold interest. Gregory L. Little in his *People of the Web* links mounds and phenomena because "there are certain areas spread over the earth that were recognized as 'different' by the ancients because strange things happened there...The erection of mounds and rock circles were found to further magnify the mystical effect of the sites." (See also #11 & #43.)

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48 TM

SEA DEMON

What: Sea Demon, Unidentified Sea Machine
Where: Puget Sound, Washington State, USA
When: 4:30 P.M., July 1, 1893

Seven unsuspecting fishermen saw this strange looking Jules Verne-like sea machine that appeared "like a demon of the deep," pouring "blue fire" from its "horns" at its front, filling the air with electricity, stopping men's watches and shocking individuals on shore. Over 150 feet long, it produced rays of bright light, as shown here in this original Anne Bernard drawing.

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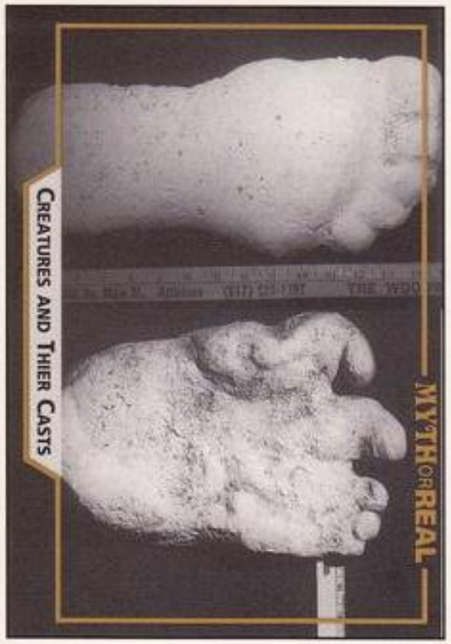

49 TM

CREATURES AND THEIR CASTS

What: Yeti and Bigfoot footprint casts
Where: Investigators' Collections
When: Since the 1950s

While the world's abominable snowmen and woodspeople are not yet recognized by zoologists, cryptozoologists have built remarkable collections of casts, hairs, droppings and other tangible forms of evidence. This Yeti footcast was recreated from photographs of its print in the snow in Nepal, whereas the Bigfoot example was casted directly from a print left in mud in California.

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51 TM

MOTHMAN

What: Mothman
Where: Point Pleasant, West Virginia
When: November 1966 to November 1967

About seven feet tall and gray with red glowing eyes, Mothman would spread its wings, never flap them but shoot straight up into the sky. Named Mothman because Batman was the rage on television, this creature has been forever linked to ufos, mainly through the writings of John A. Keel. It made a squeaky sound, like a giant mouse.

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50 TM

OKAPI

What: Okapi *(Okapia johnstoni)*
Where: Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo)
When: Rediscovered, 1901

This animal is the symbol of the International Society of Cryptozoology, an organization concerned with the acknowledgement of hidden animals reported by local native peoples. The okapi was unknown in the West until Sir Harry Johnston began listening to tales of Congolese pygmies who told him of a striped horse-sized forest animal. In 1901, Sir Harry sent the first whole skin and two skulls to London, where zoologists discovered the okapi was a prehistoric relative of the giraffe. Not until 1919 was a live animal brought out of the Congo. Today, the okapi, a Miocene giraffid - a true living fossil - is a rare but popular attraction at some of the world's more progressive zoological parks.

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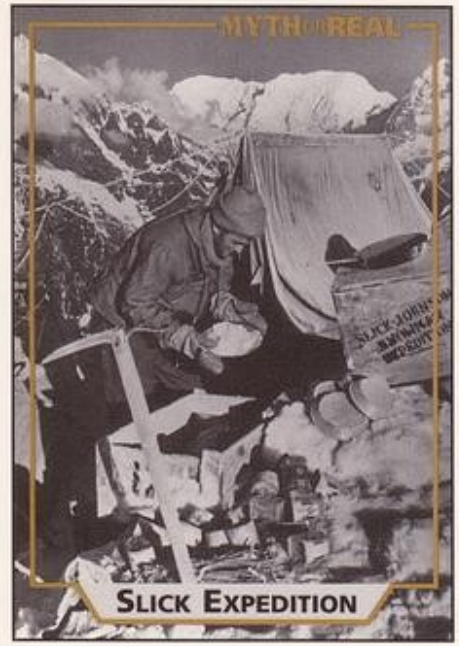

52 TM

SLICK EXPEDITION

What: Slick-Johnson Expeditions
Where: Eastern Nepal
When: 1957 through 1959

Tom Slick went on the first trek, then sent two other serious and well-funded expeditions in search of yetis. Quietly, with little fanfare, they brought back scientifically obtained eyewitness accounts, hair samples, droppings and, finally, parts of the Pangboche hand. Here, Peter Byrne digs out after an overnight snowfall.

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53 TM

QUEENSLAND TIGER

What: Queensland Tigers
Where: Queensland Rainforests, Australia
When: Ancient to Present

Not to be confused with Tasmanian tigers (#4) which are more wolf-like, medium-sized carnivorous marsupial striped "cats" have been known to the aborigines since the earliest days and to Euro-Australians since the 1600s. Livestock killings raised great alarms in the 1800s and many may have been wiped out. Heuvelmans (#77) relates them to the fossil marsupial "lion," *Thylacoleo*.

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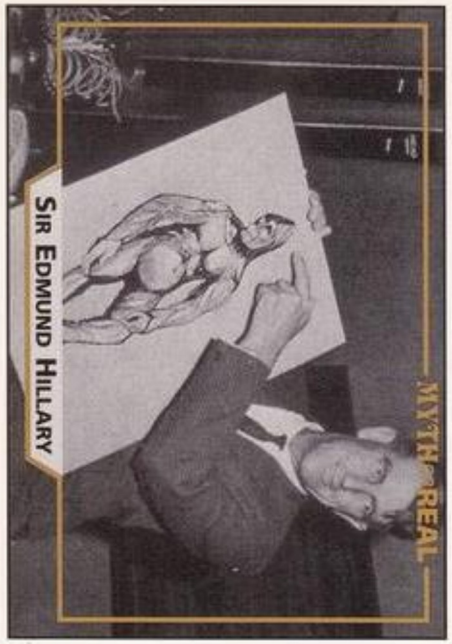

55 TM

SIR EDMUND HILLARY

Who: Sir Edmund Hillary
Born: July 20, 1919, Auckland, New Zealand

As leader of the three month trek labeled the "World Book 1960 Scientific Expedition," Sir Edmund fashioned new ways of debunking yetis. He bought blue bear furs, presented them as from yetis, then "uncovered" their true identity. He collected a "yeti scalp" known to be made as a yeti imitation, found scientists who discovered it was made from the goat-like serow, then disclosed he was carrying a Hillary-commissioned serow "yeti scalp" around in his luggage.

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54 TM

SALISBURY SHAPES

What: Crop Circles such as these Salisbury Shapes
Where: "Discovered" in United Kingdom, but really Worldwide
When: Recent wave began in 1980s; truly ancient

In the summer of 1980, newspeople began to write about flattened, swirled patterns in fields of growing grain, usually oats, wheat, rye or barley - crop circles as they were labeled. Soon elaborate designs, as shown on this card, were found. Similar circles have been found in England back to 1590. Folklorists have tales of ancient fairy rings and ufologists have accounts from the 1960s of "saucer nests" that both may be earlier incidents of crop circles. No one has ever discovered their true source, despite the fact 2,000 have been recorded around the globe. Hoaxes apparently explain only 10% of the circles.

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56 TM

BRIDGE TROLLS

What: Bridge Trolls, Reptile Men and other names
Where: Along the Miami River, Loveland, Ohio
When: May 25, 1955

A driver returning home from work at 3:30 A.M. saw these lopsided, lipless, froglike creatures along an area road. One held a rod about its head that gave off sparks. Loveland Police Chief John Fritz investigated and smelled a strong alfalfa-almond odor. Fritz was convinced the witness was telling the truth. In 1972, police saw a frogman near Loveland (#12).

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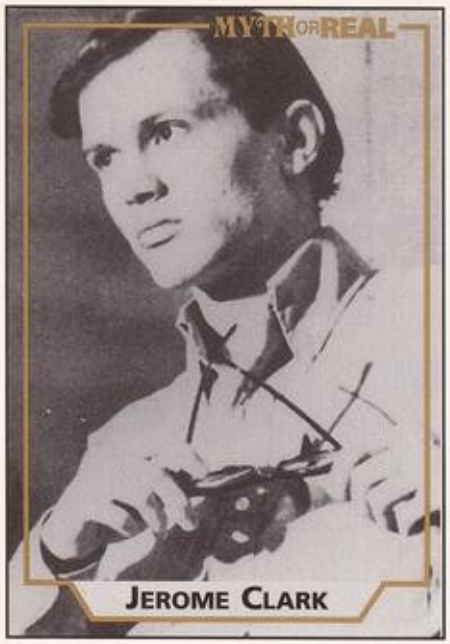

57 TM

JEROME CLARK

Who: Jerome E. Clark
Born: November 27, 1946, Canby, Minnesota

In 1964, Jerry Clark began investigating the 1897 airship reports, and soon was researching all events inexplicable. Today, Clark is ufology's most intelligent and prolific writer, presently the editor of the *International UFO Reporter* and a former *Fate* editor. His books cover topics ranging from alien abductions to new age philosophies, from Bigfoot to crop circles. His 1993 book, published in conjunction with an expanded encyclopedic version, is *Unexplained!*.

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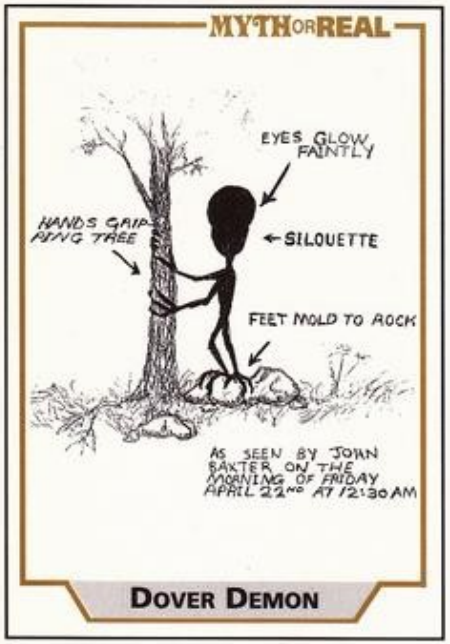
MYTH OR REAL
EYES GLOW FAINTLY
HANDS GRIPPING TREE
SILOUETTE
FEET MOLD TO ROCK
AS SEEN BY JOHN BAXTER ON THE MORNING OF FRIDAY APRIL 22ND AT 12:30 AM
DOVER DEMON

59 TM

DOVER DEMON

What: The Dover Demon
Where: Dover, Massachusetts
When: April 21-22, 1977

The Dover Demon (#3) was so termed by Loren Coleman to capture this entity's bizarre looks and single location. After Bill Bartlett's April 21st encounter, it was seen around midnight, two miles away, by John Baxter. Traveling along the same straight line from the Bartlett and Baxter sightings, two further miles away, Abby Brabham and Will Taintor, saw it early on April 22nd. They said the body was orange, as had Bartlett, but noted its eyes glowed green.

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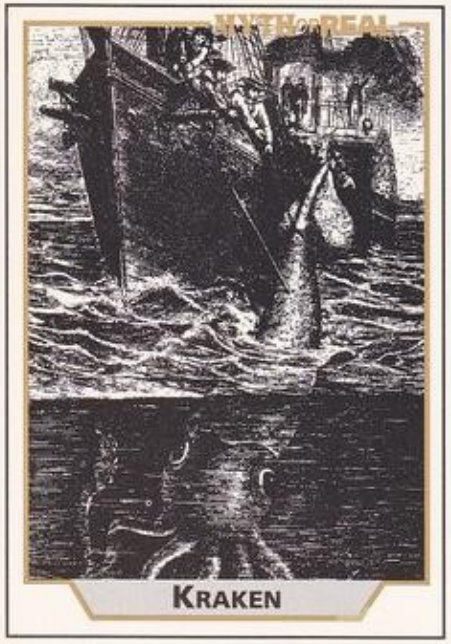

58 TM

KRAKEN

What: Kraken
Where: Near the Canary Islands
When: November 30, 1861

This encounter with the legendary Kraken was a near miss; the creature was a sailors' tale and the French crew of the gunboat *Alecton* wanted to catch one, but it slipped away. They kept its tail, but zoologists, more or less, said they were lying. Despite the fact that the giant squid was officially described in 1857, skirmishes like the *Alecton's* were ignored until Newfoundland's mass strandings of the 1870s.

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60 TM

COELACANTH

What: Coelacanth *(Latimeria)*
Where: Off the coast of SE Africa
When: Rediscovered, 1938

The five-foot long, 127 pound, large-scaled, blue fish was brought up in a net off South Africa in 1938. It crawled around on the ship's deck for three hours. The only problem was this fish, the coelacanth was supposed extinct for sixty million years. A second living coelacanth was discovered near Africa's east coast, near the Comores islands in December 1952. Ichthyologists were shocked to find out that the islanders had been catching and eating these "living fossils" for generations. A cornerstone story in the annals of cryptozoology, over two hundred individual fish have now been caught and studied since 1938. Most major natural history museums have a mounted specimen on exhibit.

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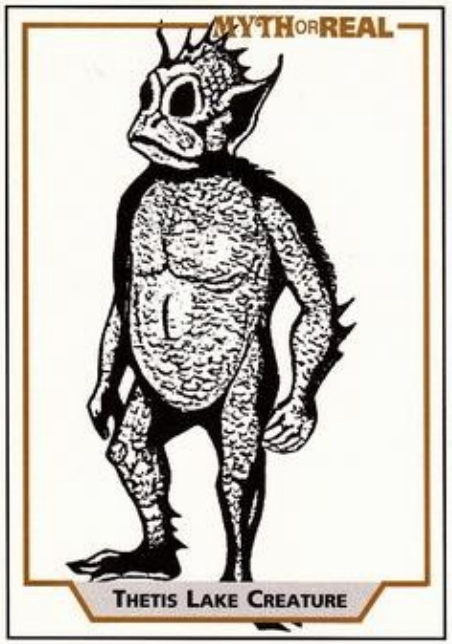

61 ™

THETIS LAKE CREATURE

What: Thetis Lake Creature
Where: Thetis Lake, Washington State, USA
When: August 1972

Two separate incidents occurred in which witnesses were confronted by a scaly, upright, five-foot-tall gillman with razor-sharp points coming out of the top of its head. Such encounters have been labeled under the heading of "Creatures from the Black Lagoon," after the famous science fiction film about gillman from the Amazon. The real tales are a part of cryptozoology that are somewhat embarrassing to the more scholarly-minded cryptozoologists.

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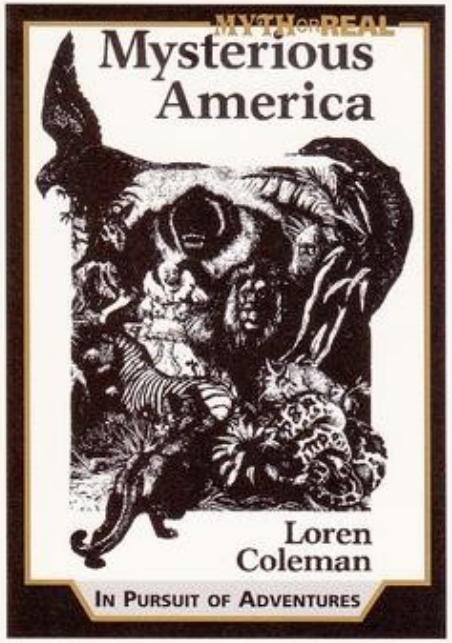

63 ™

IN PURSUIT OF ADVENTURES

What: On the Road Again...
Where: Anywhere...
When: Since 1960...Anywhen

The book *Mysterious America* (1983, Faber and Faber) is an attempt to capture the spirit of a field investigator of the unexplained by way of the monsters, the mysteries, the thoughts one has looking into the hidden corners. *Myth or Real* ™ *1994* takes the adventure to another level...seeking to inspire and educate a whole new generation of the curious. We hope you join us in the quests and share your photographs and stories.

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62 ™

MARK CHORVINSKY

Who: Mark Chorvinsky
Born: March 4, 1954, Philadelphia

A magician since seven, Mark Chorvinsky has been asked to investigate unexplained phenomena from an early age. Chorvinsky, a filmmaker, devoted family man and father, is best known among contemporary Forteans as the successful level-headed editor of *Strange Magazine* and regular columnist for *Fate*. His insights into visual illusions has aided his skeptical examinations of many photo-based and film-related wonders.

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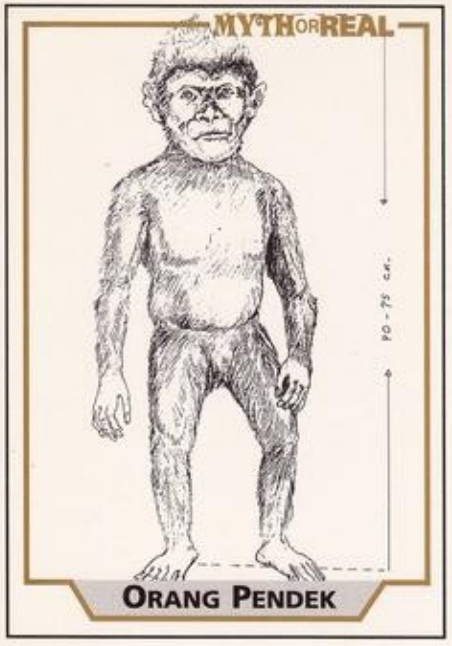

64 ™

ORANG PENDEK

What: Orang Pendek
Where: Sumatra, Indonesia
When: From, at least, the 1800s to Present

Reports of humanlike, hair-covered animals on the island of Sumatra, the *orang pendek*, have circulated for decades, but a recent investigation has added new insights. For five weeks, during May-June 1993, journalist and cryptozoologist Debbie Martyr explored Kerinci Seblat, Sumatra, gathering data from more than a dozen credible eyewitnesses in farflung villages. All described the same small, hairy apelike creature as shown in this composite drawing. Covered with short dark grey or black hair and having a barrel chest, the meter tall primate goes about on its two legs most of the time. Martyr plans to return to Sumatra in 1994, to continue the search for the *orang pendek*.

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65 TM

SPOTTED LION

What: Spotted lions *(Panthera leo maculatus)*
Where: Mountain Forests of Africa
When: Especially Since 1903

First, there were sightings of lions, darker and with spots, in the Kenya mountains. Then white farmer Michael Trent killed two three-year-old ones in 1931. This skin is from one of them. A lion of that age should have lost its spots. Heuvelmans (#77) senses a subspecies is in the making. He has given these cats the formal subspecies name above. No live specimens have been caught.

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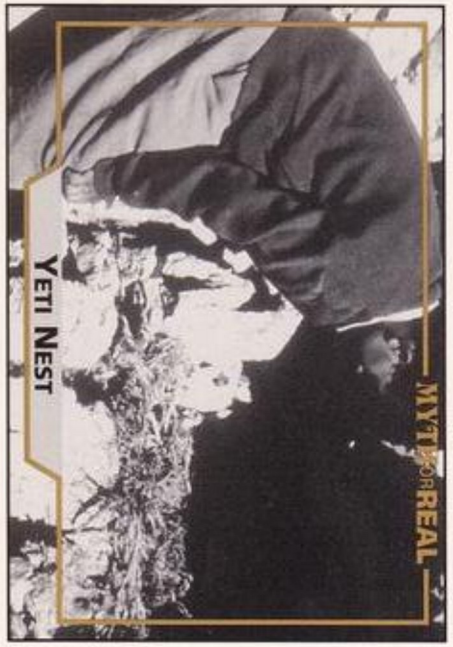

67 TM

YETI NEST

What: Yeti Nest/Bed
Where: Upper Dudh Kosi Valley
When: Discovered in May 1958

Members of the Slick-Johnson expedition searched in the area where the 1954 Daily Mail expedition found so many tracks and made a significant discovery. Sherpa Ang Dawa, who was looking with Norman Dyhrenfurth, first discovered this soundly made juniper branch nest. They found droppings indicating a mouse hare diet. But was it a yeti's, eagle's or giant owl's nest?

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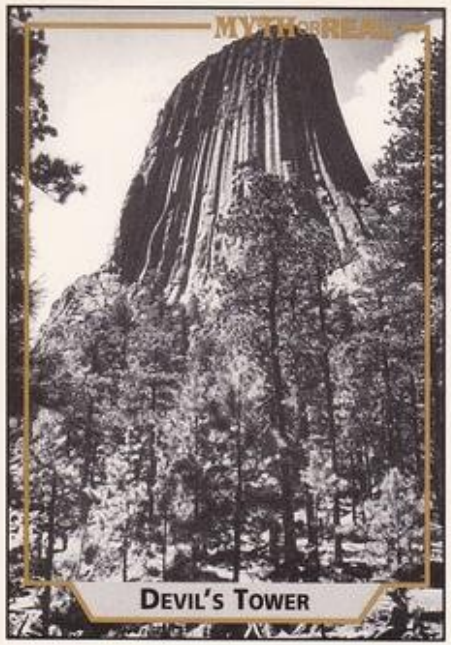

66 TM

DEVIL'S TOWER

What: Devil's Tower, *Mato Tipi*
Where: Black Hills, Wyoming
When: Ancient to Present

The mystic of this devil-named (#43) extraordinary mass of gray volcanic rock is well-known to rock-climbers, movie-goers who have seen *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* and tourists, in general. The Sioux call it *Mato Tipi* (Bear Lodge) and tell of its creation in a story involving seven little sisters being pushed into the sky and becoming the Pleiades. Interestingly, some ufologists in recent years have said the Pleiades are the source of ufos.

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68 TM

LAKE WORTH MONSTER

What: Lake Worth Monster
Where: Lake Worth, Fort Worth, Texas
When: Summer 1969

The press first described it as a "goat-man" but this hairy non-lake monster had the classic looks of a NAPE (#70) with the exception of the fact it was very lightly-colored. A "big white ape" is the way some of the witnesses described it. On July 11th, for example, about 35 people watched it running up and down a bluff near the Nature Center. This fuzzy photo of the white beast was taken by A. Plaster. Is it a hoax?

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69 TM

YETI SCALP

What: Imitation Yeti Scalps
Where: Nepal
When: 350 Years Old

Known in the West since the 1950s, these "yeti relics" were used by rival lamaseries in ritual ceremonies. The Daily Mail and Slick-Johnson expeditions also knew these were made in imitation of a yeti's, but Hillary and the World Book expedition used them as a cornerstone of their debunking exercises, saying these supposed proofs of yetis were fakes. Obviously, the Sherpas already comprehended this.

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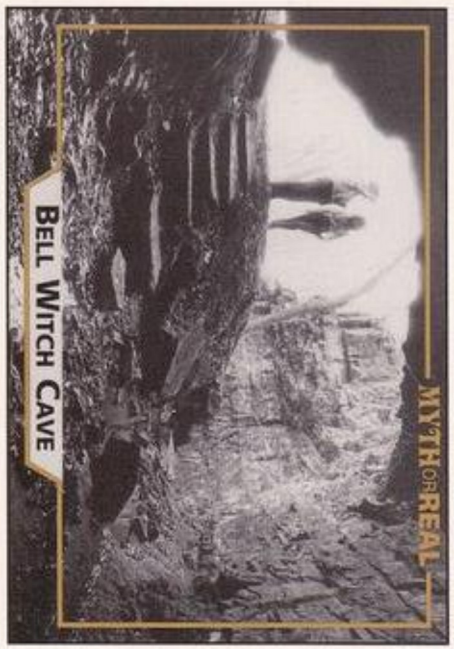

71 TM

BELL WITCH CAVE

What: Bell Witch Cave
Where: Adams, Tennessee
When: 1800s to Present

A well-documented case of poltergeist activity during the early 1800s became known as the Bell Witch. This cave on the farm of John Bell, who supposedly was murdered by the phenomenon, is said to be haunted. Andrew Jackson investigated the case and after a night of terror, he wrote: "By the eternal, I saw nothing, but I heard enough to convince me that I would rather fight the British than to deal with this torment they call the Bell Witch."

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70 TM

NAPES

What: North American Apes, NAPEs
Where: Bottomlands of SE USA
When: 1800s, at least, to Present

This ape-like track found in 1962 near Decatur, Illinois, by Jerry, Bill and Loren Coleman is one of the best pieces of evidence for the over hundred years of reports of distinctive anthropoids living in the closed canopy forests along America's rivers and creeks. Loren Coleman developed a theory that this and similar footprints found in the South belong to North American Apes, possible specimens of the genus *Dryopithecus*. This unique photo was the inspiration for the logo found on each card.

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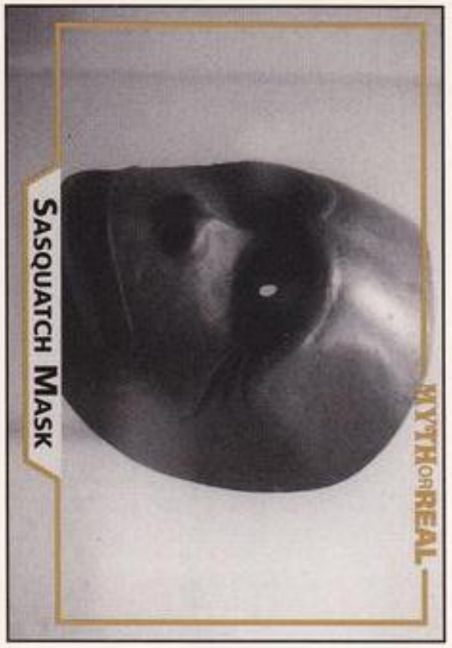

72 TM

SASQUATCH MASK

What: Carved red cedar (Sasquatch) mask
Where: Created in the Canadian NW Coast
When: Dated to between 1850 and 1870

Located in the Harvard University's Peabody Museum is this unique piece of evidence for Bigfoot. Originally worn by the Niska branch of the Tsimshian Indians of British Columbia, the shiny mask was painted black with graphite and its gums and lips colored red with salmon roe. According to the late anthropologist Carleton S. Coon, it is the oldest known example of its kind and is the closest in detail to what has been described as the face of Bigfoot. Other Sasquatch masks from the area are more stylized, and thus this one is extremely distinctive for its realism. This mask is seldom put on display; this photograph was taken by Loren Coleman during a rare special exhibition of 1978.

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73 TM

MYTHS TO REALITIES

What: Aerolites to Meteorites
Where: France
When: Mid-1800s

About 150 years ago, when people reported that stones fell from the sky, no one believed them. Science said "aerolites" were a myth. But indeed, meteorites are from outer space, and folks reporting them are not crazy or lying. Although formerly "damned" (see #1) phenomena, they are now "undamned," and well within the sphere of scholarly investigations. As is the phenomenon of earthquake lights which Fort documented. Two of the many myths we now know are realities!

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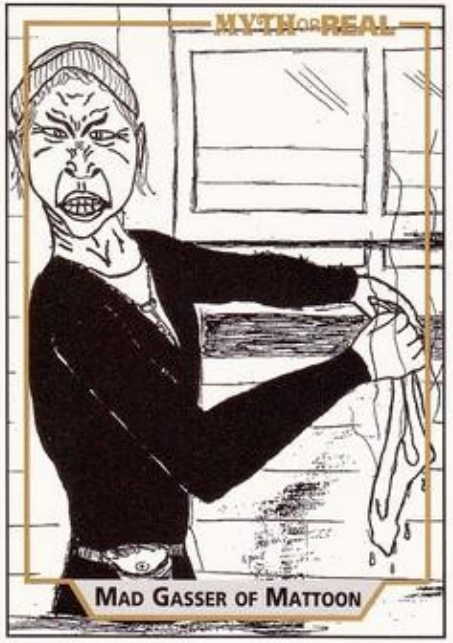

75 TM

MAD GASSER OF MATTOON

What: Also known as "The Phantom Anesthetist"
Where: Mattoon, Illinois
When: August & September 1944

World War Two's gasser (see #10) was foreshadowed by a similar being reported in Botetourt County, Virginia, during December 1933 - January 1934. Both left behind woman's heel prints under windows, but, nevertheless, 1944 police and newspapers finally called it "mass hysteria" to bury the story. Charles Fort termed such explanations, "The Wipe." This Jerry Coleman drawing of the Mad Gasser is based on a new reexamination of the evidence.

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74 TM

THE PHANTOM PANTHER

What: Mystery Felines, Phantom Panthers & other names
Where: Throughout North America
When: 1700s to Present

Since the colonial reports of giant black cats from the eastern USA's dark forests, common citizens have encountered these supposedly nonexistent beasts. A zoologically impossible situation, we are told, because pumas are not known to be melanistic. Nevertheless, sightings, tracks and livestock kills point to the fact that "black panthers" and "black mountain lions" - not circus escapees - are thriving in wild America.

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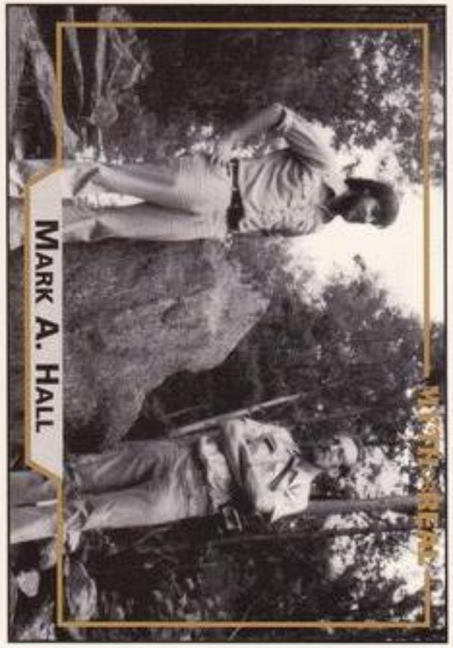

76 TM

MARK A. HALL

Who: Mark A. Hall
Born: June 14, 1946, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Pictured here with Loren Coleman (left), Mark A. Hall stands next to a solstice stone at Mystery Hill, New Hampshire. For over thirty years, Hall has traveled around America to investigate cryptozoological and Fortean subjects. A former editor of the Minnesota Archaeological Society, he is presently the editor and publisher of the Fortean journal, *Wonders*. Hall has authored *Natural Mysteries* (1991) and the highly acclaimed, groundbreaking *Thunderbirds - The Living Legend!* which appeared in its second edition in March of 1994.

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77

BERNARD HEUVELMANS

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Who: Bernard Heuvelmans
Born: 1916, Le Havre, France

When Bernard Heuvelmans was 32, he read an Ivan T. Sanderson article on living dinosaurs, decided to follow his childhood interest in unknown animals and write about these creatures. The result was the influential 1955 French book, *On the Track of Unknown Animals*. Heuvelmans is the acknowledged "Father of Cryptozoology," the science of hidden animals such as yetis, sea serpents and lake monsters. Cofounding the International Society of Cryptozoology in 1982, Heuvelmans remains its President, from his Center for Cryptozoology in France.

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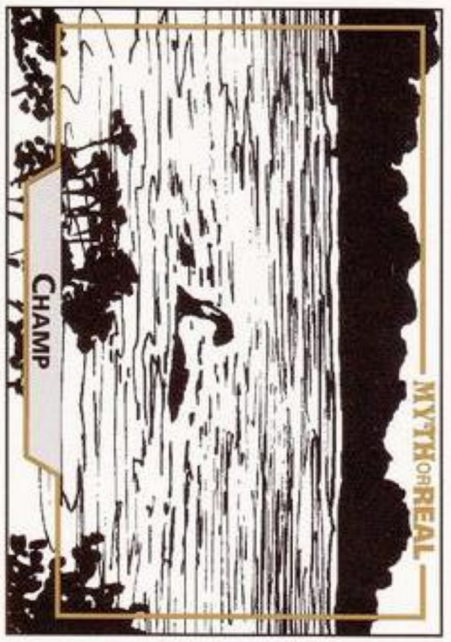

79

CHAMP

TM

What: Lake Champlain Monsters, Champs
Where: Lake Champlain, New York, Vermont and Quebec
When: Colonial to Present

The United States' most famous lake monster was finally color-photographed by Sandi Mansi on July 5, 1977. This exclusive computerized rendering gives insights into the structural form of the lake monster. Researcher Joseph Zarzynski of Lake Champlain Phenomena Investigations has collected scores of sightings of what he calls "the Champ animals," which may be zeuglodons.

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LIVING FOSSILS

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What: Sumatran Rhinoceros *(Didermocerus sumatrensis)*
Where: Sumatra, Indonesia
When: Present

Subur, an often photographed Sumatran rhino housed in the Copenhagen Zoo, was an example of a living Ice Age animal. The wooly rhinoceros painted on the walls of the European caves are represented by only one sole surviving species of rhino, the Sumatran. Tom Slick's search for *orang pendek (#64)* occurred against a background of attempts to capture these living fossils.

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80

A BEGINNING...

TM

With these drawings, of a living dinosaur and a yeti, by two of our sons, Nick and Malcolm, we dedicate these cards to the future generations of visionaries, cryptozoologists and investigators of the unexplained.

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